

New Source Permitting and HAP's

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NSR Program

- Contained in chs. NR 405, 406 & 408, Wis. Adm. Code
- Ch. NR 405 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
- Ch. NR 406 General Construction Permitting
- Ch. NR 408 Non-attainment Area Permitting

Ch. NR 405 - PSD

- Federal Program
- Wisconsin is SIP delegated
- Applies only to pollutants emitted in areas which are in attainment for those pollutants
- Designed to:
 - prevent air quality deterioration in "clean" air areas
 - place up-to-date emission controls on new or modified units



Ch. NR 406 - Construction Permitting

- Provides exemptions from the requirement to obtain a construction permit
- Two types of exemptions
 - Specific (examples)
 - small combustion units
 - chlorination of drinking water
 - small emergency electric generators
 - General
 - Keyed to emission rates
 - ◆ Exempt from MACT, NSPS, NR 445,...



Ch. NR 408 - Non-attainment area permitting

- Applies to facilities impacting or in non-attainment areas
- Establishes review procedures and standards for these sources



Permitting NR 445 Sources

- NR 445 applicability evaluated
- Two "types" of NR 445 pollutants
 - Table 1, 2, 4 & 5 pollutants
 - Have an acceptable ambient concentration and regulated on a "facility-wide" basis
 - Table 3 pollutants
 - No acceptable ambient concentration and regulated on a process-by-process basis



- ◆ Table 1, 2 4 & 5
 - Determine the maximum theoretical emissions rate (MTE) for all HAP's emitted from the new or modified source(s)
 - MTE is:
 - The maximum emission rate of a HAP which may be seen at maximum operation with worst-case assumptions, including reasonable operating scenarios



- If MTE less than NR 445 threshold, then the review is complete
- If the MTE is greater than an NR 445 threshold, then the review is continued



- Calculate the potential to emit (PTE) for the facility
- PTE includes <u>enforceable</u> emission restrictions such as:
 - control equipment
 - limits on raw material usage
 - limits on production rates or hours of operations



- PTE for each HAP is compared to the NR 445 Table value for that HAP
- If PTE is less than Table values, then the review is complete
- If PTE is greater than Table values, then dispersion modelling is needed to demonstrate compliance with ambient air concentration limitations



NR 445 Reviews - Table 3

- The review is done as follows:
 - estimate the PTE of each Table 3 compound from the new source only
 - If the PTE is at least 10% of the Table value for the HAP, proceed with the review. If less than 10%, then the review is complete
 - 10% chosen based on the BACT "hierarchy" in NR 445.04(3) emission limit language



NR 445 - Table 3

- If PTE exceeds the Table value, then:
 - The source agrees to limit actual emissions to less than the Table value for the facility or less than 10% of the Table value for the process, or
 - BACT or LAER is applied to the new emission source
- The rest of the facility is not required to be addressed in the construction permit, but may be, based on reviewer discretion



NR 445 Table 3

- If emissions from the new source are greater than 10% of Table value and less than the Table value, then:
 - Determine actual emissions from the entire facility
 - If emissions are less than the Table value, then the review is complete
 - If greater than the Table value, then the same procedure as previously outlined is used for the entire facility



- MACT comes in two varieties
 - new source MACT
 - existing source MACT
- The definition of new source and existing source MACT is different, but the Standards are not necessarily different



- Two types of MACT reviews for new sources
 - MACT reviews for facilities which have promulgated MACT Standards
 - MACT reviews for facilities which do not have a promulgated MACT Standard
- If MACT Standard exists, then it is incorporated into the permit for the new source



- If no MACT Standard exists, then:
 - If the new source alone is not a major HAP source, then no MACT requirements are placed in the permit (no MACT Standard applies)
 - If the new source alone is a major source, then a case-by-case MACT review is completed under s. 112(g) of the CAAA
 - The Department is delegated to implement the 112(g) program through its permitting authority



- New sources are not necessarily subject to new source MACT
- Applicability of new source or existing source
 MACT is defined in the relevant MACT Standards
- Many MACT Standards are written to minimize the number of modified facilities which are subject to new source MACT



NR 445 & MACT

- Facilities may be MACT and NR 445
- Will examine three cases for MACT and NR 445
 - The new facility and all HAP emissions are entirely MACT
 - The new facility is MACT and NR 445
 - The new facility is not subject to/exempt from MACT



- Entirely MACT New facility
 - All processes and HAP's are subject to MACT.
 No NR 445 HAP's that are not also 112(b) HAP's present. Existing or new source MACT
 - HAP emissions are NOT subject to NR 445
 - Likely examples:
 - Very large bulk terminals
 - Chrome electroplaters
 - Dry Cleaners



- New facilities and processes which are MACT and NR 445
 - Processes which are entirely MACT are not subject to NR 445 requirements, including:
 - BACT or LAER controls
 - Ambient air concentration limitations
 - Having their emissions counted in any ambient air concentration limitation evaluation



- New Units which are MACT for Federal HAP's and also emit NR 445, non-Federal HAP's
 - Subject to MACT for all Federal HAP's
 - Subject to NR 445 requirements for all NR 445, non-Federal HAP's
 - Subject to BACT/LAER for non-Federal HAP's
 - Subject to ambient air concentration limitations
 - Included in emissions totals for non-Federal NR 445 HAP's only



- Emit NR 445 HAP's and in a MACT category, but not subject to MACT
 - Examples:
 - small bulk terminals
 - other smaller operations
 - These facilities are subject to NR 445 requirements for all NR 445 HAP's



NR 445 and MACT Cases

- Case 1
- Facility A is a <u>new source</u> which emits large quantities of toluene and benzene (both Federal and State HAP's) and Facility A's emissions of Federal HAP's are subject to MACT
- Result: NR 445 is not applicable to the benzene and toluene emissions from this facility

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NR 445 and MACT cases

- Case 2
- Facility B emits toluene from processes 1, 2 and 3.
 Process 3 is a <u>new source</u> which is subject to a MACT Standard for toluene, processes 1 and 2 are existing sources
- Result: Toluene emissions from processes 1 and 2 ONLY are totaled and compared to the NR 445 Table value and used to model the ambient air impact of the facility



NR 445 and MACT Cases

- Case 3
- Facility C is a new source which emits toluene (Federal HAP) and acetic acid (NR 445 HAP, not a Federal HAP) from its facility which is covered by a MACT Standard for Federal HAP's
- Result: The emissions of toluene are ignored for NR 445 purposes and the acetic acid emissions are evaluated under NR 445



NR 445 and MACT Cases

Case 4

NSR and MACT final.ppt

- Facility D is a new source which emits benzene and is in a MACT category, but does not have sufficient HAP emissions to be subject to the MACT Standard
- ◆ Result: Facility D's benzene emissions are subject to NR 445 requirements including LAER if emissions exceed the Table value



NR 445 and MACT - Summary

- MACT applies whenever a MACT Standard exists and is applicable to a new facility/emissions unit. NR 445 does not apply to Federal HAP emissions from such sources. This includes totaling emissions for comparison to NR 445 Table values
- NR 445 applies in all cases where a facility or a specific State-only HAP is not subject to a MACT Standard